REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,850.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back, numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Naurdah, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where Inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P. M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd June 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£12	£8	Including Wines	Without food.
Suez	36	22	14		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

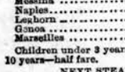
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. CHILDWALL Iron, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

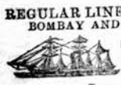
KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King, Baillie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. King, King and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		1877.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	———	on or about	25th June.
A Steamer			———	do.	10th Aug.

These Steamers have good accomodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent,
26, Bombay Green 20th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	2188	450	C. Anderson	22d June.
(c) HYDASPES	2864	450	D. Rennodson	29th do.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th July.
(c) DECCAN	3429	350	J. D. Gaby	13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1999	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3963	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, Carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Roskell	9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 5th June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.
AVOCA	1482	250 Capt. T. Alderton, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.
TANJORE	2265	450 Capt. W. W. Fentiman, 21st July, 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON will sail about the 23rd June,

and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. Captain J. HARRIS, about the 18th July,

and by the

S. S. ITALIA, 2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, [Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 14, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st Inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales T. cloth.
7 cases Turkey red cambric.
5 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at the establishment of Messrs. Soondy & Co., in Meadow Street, a quantity of surplus stock, consisting of pianos, harmoniums, American organs, various musical instruments, pictures, sewing machines, revolvers, carriages, bicycles, gram machines, and some uniform, also a lot of miscellaneous, stock, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Cazee Syed Str et, Moody Bazar, Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

Messrs JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street, Moody Bazaar in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 85 feet or thereout assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47 fronting Cazee Syed Street on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Kanjee Liladhur, on or towards the east by Cazee Syed Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Kokanee Meeyan Shaik Adum bin Maman Ismail, and on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage and the house of Mancoverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thacker Lalljee Dwarkadas and are now in the occupation of Thacker Govindjee Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor Church Gate Street, or to the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE landed property on the Girgaum Road opposite the Thakoor Dwar Temple.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Nalgaumwalla, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Mr. Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy Mistry.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, together with a new pucka built four-storied dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the west side of Girgaum Road, in the Sub-district of Bhoolechwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west by the house of Cowasjee Muncherjee Khumbatta, on the north by the Churney Road, and on the south by the house of Heerabai, widow of Eduljee Dorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned cottage pianoforte by A. and F. Pears, law and other books, plants, &c., at No. 5, Rampart Row, formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Club.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by public auction at 1 P.M. at his residence in Rampart Row, the household furniture, &c., of the late Henry Gamble, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, electroplated bottle water curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet, liquor and sauce frames, fish-knife and fork, Mappin's cutlery and hand-omely carved and French polished furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, writing, sofa, wine, washing and dressing tables, sofa couche, drawing-room easy priedue low and mallet pattern arm and other arm chairs, side-board, whatnot, chiffonier, teapoys, cosmopot, clothes press, chest of drawers, screen, hat-stand dressing-glass, a sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by A. and F. Pears, Brussel's carpet, flower vases, pictures, a double barrelled gun, real China jars, brass mounted single hackeries, law and other books, bath dispense and cookroom utensils, plants, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co. AUCTION SALE of 395 Bags of Jowaree at Carnac Bunder.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers Bombay will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 21st June at 2 p. m., at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters.

395 bags Jowaree marked N. J. landed per Kotia Hursingur Tindal Aloo.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 325 of 1877.

VELLABAI and RUTTONBAI respectively of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, widow of JAIRAJ CHAPSEY, deceased, residing in Mody Bania Street, in the Island of Bombay aforesaid ..... Plaintiff's.

vs.

CANJEE LALLADHUR, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, formerly residing in a house situate at Mandvee Bunder, in the Island of Bombay aforesaid, and now temporarily residing in Calcutta ..Defendant.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Canjee Syed or Shamjee Hussajee Street.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, will submit to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the above named Plaintiffs and Mortgagees, under decree, dated 5th of June 1877, made in the above suit and on account and risk of the above-named defendant, and Mortgagor, the following :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, on the western side of Canjee Syed or Shamjee Hussajee Street, containing by admeasurement about 1120 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Canjee Syed or Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by a public passage or gully for kalasees, on the north by the house of Shaik Esmail Shaik Hasson Punker, and on the south by the house of Madhowjee Dwarkadass, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 691 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO INDIAN OFFICERS AND RESIDENTS.

A SUPERIOR and well appointed HOME is offered by the wife of a professional MAN with two daughters living in the best part of St. John's Wood, London, to one or two children from three to five years old. Terms £75 each, including Board, Education, Clothing and Medical Attendance. Large airy bedroom, good Garden. The highest references given and expected.

Address A. B. C., 53, Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, London.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

Now on hand, handsome Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets in great variety, China and Japanese Vases, &c., also real Mocha Coffee.

TO BE LET, 4 well furnished BUNGALOWS, situate at Malabar Hill, for 3 and 6 months ; out of these, one is very commodious for a large family. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.

An English-built DOG-CART by Bennett and Berwood, and a young steady BAY ARAB HORSE, with a set of Brass mounting single Harness, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 800. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8	to 14 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	16 0	to 18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0	to 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH

Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price .....Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock previous to stock taking on the 30th. Samples on view at the Offices in Apollo Street.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.—Persons willing to undertake Plan Tracing by contract should apply to Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway. 20th June 1877.

FOR SALE, a pair of diagonal ENGINES, 10 H. P., with a Hoist attached, having also a large Driving Pulley. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a TRUNK ENGINE, 24 H. P., well adapted for driving Hydraulic Pumps and could be easily attached to them. Apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant canarrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—A MEETING will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, (Ground Floor) THIS EVENING at 5-30. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. CANNON, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

THE EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice pockets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's Duplicate Submarine Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should order the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,
Bombay, May 25, 1877. Officiating Manager.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India is hereby convened to be held at 15, South Road, Allahabad, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1877, at 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the eleventh day of June 1877.

By Order,
F. T. ATKINS,
Allahabad, 14th June 1877. General Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SEA KITS for the Troops proceeding to England during the Trooping Season of 1877-78.

Average number of articles required,—
Eight thousand Scrubbing Brushes.
Eight thousand lbs. Yellow Soap.
Eight thousand lbs. Marine Soap.
Eight thousand lbs. Cavanish Tobacco.

Samples may be seen at the Office of the Brigade Major, Bombay, or at the Quarter-Master's Office, Deolali Depôt.

The articles to be kept in the Depôt at the Contractor's risk, and in his charge, the Quarter-Master taking over and paying for the number required three days before the sailing of each troop-ship. The stock on hand must be three thousand Kits.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash, or Government paper ; being at the rate of 20 per cent. on the average number of Kits required. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

H. STEWART COCHRANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Deolali, 16th June 1877. Commandant Deolali Depôt.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED,
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, ceasing after a limited number of payments, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

Age next Birthday.	5 Annual Payments. Promissory Notes for Rs. 2-0.	10 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 100.	12 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 83-5-4.	15 Annual Payments. Promissory Note for Rs. 66-10-8.
20	90 14 5	53 1 8	46 12 10	41 6 5
25	95 6 5	55 12 10	49 8 0	44 1 8
30	100 12 10	59 6 5	53 1 8	46 12 10
35	106 3 3	63 0 0	56 11 3	49 8 0
40	114 4 15	68 6 5	61 3 3	54 0 0
45	123 6 5	73 12 10	66 9 8	59 6 5
50	132 4 10	81 0 0	72 14 5	65 11 3

EXAMPLE.

A person aged 25 next birthday may, by paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 55-12-10 for 10 years, or of Rs. 44-1-8 for 15 years, secure Rs. 1,000 to his Heirs at his decease. After which periods the Assured is exempted from further payments. The sums assured are paid, should death occur even immediately after payment of the first Premium, and in that event further payments of premium would of course cease.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes ; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels ; Levelling Staffs ; Circumferenters ; Prismatic Compasses ; Clinometer with sights, Levels ; Compass and Inclination Scales ; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case ; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand ; Pear-tree Railway Curves ; Plotting Scales ; Marquois Scales, extra thick ; Sets of Mathematical Instruments ; Plain and Bow Compasses ; Aldershot Protractors ; Note Books ; Field Books ; Whatman's best Drawing Papers ; Section Paper ; Tracing Cloth and Paper ; Drawing Pens ; Mapping Pens ; Lithographic Pens ; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers ; Pocket Penknives and Eraser ; Water Colours ; Indian Ink ; Best Lead Pencils ; Field Glasses ; Aneroid Barometers ; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARK THE PRICES OF THE

NEW INDIAN TEA MART,

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS,
OPENED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MR. M. H. MAJOO.
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJOO & Co. invite respectfully the Public of Bombay and Outstations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, sold at their New Tea Mart.

Prices can bear most favourable comparison with those of other Tea Merchants.

Names of Teas.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1	12
Orange Pekoe	1	8
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0
Fragrant Congou	0	14

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount.

BOMBAY, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		Net Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.	
In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts.....per doz.	5	8	5	12 } Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0 }

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz.	Qts.....per doz.	5	12	6	0	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz.	Pts.....per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	A.		Credit. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WATCHER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

Cash. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		Credit. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, May 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a COMPETENT SURVEYOR and LEVELLER. Apply, stating terms, to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

A. DAVIS' SADDLERY AGENCY,
(OF 14, STRAND, LONDON.)
CASH PRICES.

Hun

…NCE

…E JUNE 1877.

…receded from 9¼ …m 10⅝ to 10⅝, the …definite contradiction …ceived by telegraph …exception of an ad… …er in Rapeseed to arrive, …changed, and Wheat, al… …Reuter at previous prices, we …private telegrams is extremely …latter article, however, is more in… …t present by increased supplies than …

…s Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed …uiet, the sales only being estimated at 8,000 bales. Spot quotations as given by Reuter show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round both in Surats and American, and in arrivals private messages report nothing doing. The dulness may be accepted as partly due to the natural reaction after the previous somewhat rapid rise, and in part owing to the reports of increased planting in America. In either case, however, it is scarcely probable that the decline will go far, as every day must tend to strengthen the statistical position of the staple, and in the meantime Manchester keeps firm—yesterday's advices quoting an advance of 1/4d. per piece in 7 lbs. and 8½ lbs Grey Shirtings—with the prospect of a further improvement, should the monsoon here prove as favourable as it now promises.

Yesterday's New York advices quote ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11⅞ cents, Futures ⅛ higher, September shipment being 11 13-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	2,000	1,800	1,000
Four days' do. ...	4,000	6,000	5,300
Total since 1st Sept.	3,908,000	4,046,100	3,427,000

From Mincing Lane Coffee is quoted firm at an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged.

The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still given at 2½ per cent., ¼ under the Bank of England minimum. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has receded from 53¾d to 53 11-16d. per oz., but the movement is too slight to have any importance beyond showing that the tendency is easier.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the weekly Board Meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of interest and discount 2 per cent. all round, making their minimums 6 per cent. on fixed loans against Government Paper and on short dated Bank Bills, and 8 per cent. on demand loans and Cash Credits. The reduction was quite expected, as the rate for short loans in the open market had declined to 3 per cent. and money must become more plentiful every day, not only on account of the suspension of export business, but also from the seasonal demand likely to spring up for imports in consequent on the favourable rainfall.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, sellers and buyers being alike indisposed to operate pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. The extreme ease in money here and the prospect of but a limited export business being done for some months to come induces an expectation of the average rates of allotment being under last week, and should there be any reduction whatever, it seems probable that it will be more than reflected on this side. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 8 9-16d. to 19-32d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight....1s. 8¾d. "
Credits, 3 " " 1s. 8¾d. to 15-16d. "
Documents, 3 " " 1s. 8 15-16d. "

On Calcutta we hear of no change, and we still quote demand at ¼ per cent. premium ; 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but quiet. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 99½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET continues strong with an upward tendency. In Bank shares there is no actual change. Sellers ask an advance of ¼ per cent. for Bank of Bombays, but buyers remain at 42 per cent. premium. Press Companies are unchanged with the exception of an advance of Rs. 10 in Indian Press. Land Companies are firmer, Colabas having advanced Rs. 20, Mazagons Rs. 10 and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. For Spinning and Weaving shares the demand is still active, and in most instances our quotations show a further improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON continues extremely quiet with a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy and nothing whatever doing. The rains put a stop to all buying for export, and the local mills seem inclined to wait for lower prices before operating freely. Receipts yesterday were 3,764 bales, making 12,384 bales for five days. To-day's quotations are :—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 195	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do.	"	190	" "
G. F. do.	"	186	" "
Good Oomra	"	194	" "
F. G. F. do.	"	189	" "
G. F. do.	"	185	" "

LINSEED continues quiet at Rs. 6 1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. RAPESEED is firm at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. For WHEAT the enquiry is less active than formerly and the tendency is downwards at Rs. 37 for White and Rs. 31 for Red, per candy.

FREIGHTS show great depression. The Egbert (*s. s.*) has been fixed for Liverpool at £1-17-6, which may now be called the current rate, and *via* Cape ships anxious to get away have been offering filling up orders at £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same position. The up-country demand is almost suspended for the time being, but sellers on the strength of the rains hold for higher prices. Local Goods and Yarns are particularly firm and prices tend upwards.

COALS continue dull and unchanged. There are sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18½ and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 16½ to arrive, *via* Cape, but buyers keep out of the market in the expectation apparently of a further decline.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	115
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	719½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1020
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	735
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	255

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,321
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United.....	900	1,900	all	60 p.s*	1,191
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	160
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,005
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,320
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,350
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,140
Hydraad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	9 0
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,110
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,325
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,029
Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,071
	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,340
		50	50	..	47½
		500	all	..	435
			all	100p.s*	1,110
			all	70 p.s*	1,410
				..	330
				..	1,015
				..	990
				..	950
				..	410
				p.s*	825
				..	1,300
					1,000
				s.	1,100
					300
					1025
					800

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 16th June, 1877.

	Open, 444 Miles. Rs	a. p.
Coaching	40,718	0 0
Merchandise	72,936	0 0
Other Receipts	4,300	0 0
Telegraph	439	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,18,383	0 0

Corresponding week in June 1876. Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	39,792	0 0
Merchandise	87,875	0 0
Other Receipts	1,293	0 0
Telegraph	445	0 0
Total Rs.....	1,29,402	0 0
Decrease Rs.	11,019	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain F. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (June 5th), calling at Tuticorin, with a cargo of 14 cases tea, 250 bags cornd, 234 bags sugar, and 2,083 bags rice.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain H. Morley, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Coast and Calcutta (May 26th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. A. F. Ammaun, Mr. H. Hughes, and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's *s. s.* MIRZAPORE, 2,091 tons, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Southampton (May 24th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal, brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—3 boxes specie, 1 box gold coins, 1,586 boxes silver, 434 packages piece goods, 197 bales twist, 8 cases umbrellas, 113 packages papers, 195 packages wine, 10 cases cochineal, 60 kegs red lead, 75 bottles quicksilver, 523 packages provision and oilmanstore, 122 packages windowglass, 70 cases brass, 84 cases copper, 778 boxes candles, 100 drums oil, 50 packages mineral water, 8 cases boots, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 192 packages beer, 780 bars and 70 bundles IRON, 5 cases saffron, 317 bags bajree, 2 bags cowdies, 8 packages shells, 15 packages E. teeth, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
19	Mirzapore (*s*)	Parish	Southampton, May 24.
19	Madura (*s*)	Morby	Calcutta, May 26.
20	Calcutta (*s*)	Nailer	Calcutta, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
20	Forest Grove	Pearson.....	Calcutta.
	Puttialla (*s*)	Henderson ...	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Mirzapore, to China, &c. Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
15	Serapis (*s*).....	Stockdale	Port Said, May 24.
	Jorawur	Brandy	London, Feb 1.
	East Lothian	Hamilton.....	Bombay, May 27.
	Lactura.....	Suckes	Sydney, April 4.
16	Meinam (*s*)	Lequerre	Point de Galle, June 10.
	Scotland (*s*)	James	Madras, June 12.
	King Cenric.....	Bette	Mauritius, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
16	Stallingbro (*s*).....	.....	.....
	India (*s*)	.....	.....
	Castle Roy	.....	.....
	Ellen Stuart	.....	.....
	Silhet.....	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per King Cenric—Mrs Betts and Miss Betts.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
17	Burmah (*s*)	.....	Bombay.
	Socotra (*s*)	.....	Calcutta.
	Suez (*s*).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
16	City of Mecca(*s*).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Hydaspes(*s*).....	.....	Southampton.
17	Merkara (*s*).....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Richard *s*—7 casks salammoniac, Vizbhookandass Amrut lall ; 8 casks paint, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Strathleven *s*—72 kegs iron nails, Fazallby Moosabhoy.
City of Baltimore *s*—25 barrels roll sulphur, Vizbhookundass Amrutlall.
Trinacria *s*—1 cases wine, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth *s*—20 cases toys, Tyebally Abdoolally ; 3cases blacking, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Thibet *s*, 15 cases brassy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Baltimore *s*—2 casks paint, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Surat *s*—80 cases claret, C. Bouneville and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx *s*—2 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin *s*—2 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia *s*—45 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

T Macmillan—1000 cwt: myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,0 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Knight Companion—500 tal s cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 127½ cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 59 bales wool, Mooljee Lickmidass.
Mari a *s*—35 bales wool and 40 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 200 cwts B horns, Hasun Noormamed.
Ellen Bates—75 bales cotton, Kessowdass Sewdass.
Trinacria *s*—400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—100 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra *s*—(Rubatino) 200 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra *s*—(Rubittco), 122 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla—450 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY

Commilla *s*—60 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore *s*—400 bales cotton, Tarachund Manuckchund ; 50 bales twist, The New D P S and W Co ; 16 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed 450 cwts sandalwood, Jairaj bhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales twist, Mathoorsdass Lillladhur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 19th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·705
Temperature of the Air.....	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·8
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·963
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)..	76·1
General Direction of wind .....S, SE, ESE, SE, SW, SSW, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	536
Fall of Rain	14·60
Total fall during month.....	17·87
" " year	18·63
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 20th.....	0·37

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Sykes, Lieut-Col, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Rutherfurd, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Morgan, Surg Major, Madras 23rd Regt N L I, on duty, from Egda d.
Creagh, Col, Bombay 19th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Grant, Surg, Bengal M D, to join, from England.
Brown, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JUNE 20.

Laud, Surg Major, Bombay R A, from leave.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 20.

Rutherfurd, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Delhi.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 20.

Sub Lieut G D Giles, 7th Foot, probationer Staff Corps, to officia e as Wing Officer 4th N I on probation.
Col C H Hall, officg Comdt 12th N I to be Comdt, vice Col J H Champion, retired.
Lt Col A P Davis, officg 2nd in Command 27th N I, to be 2nd in Command, vice Col G F Hoar.
Lt C l O V Turner, officg 2nd in Command 29th N I to be 2nd in Command, vice Lt Col Davis.
Surg Major W R G Hinds, general duty Presidency Circle, to Aden on tour of duty.
Surg Major Farmer is transferred from the Presidency to the Mhow Circle, for duty at Neemuch.
Leave—Major R R Franks, E battery C brigade R H A, from 12th June to 10th July, in extension on medical certificate. Sub-Lieut R W Preston, 9th N I to Bombay for six months, to study the native langu age.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, June 16.

Notification dated 21st ult, placing the services of Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces, at the disposal of the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, is cancelled.

The Rev C Swinnerton is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

Mr W Synnott, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Mr J T Jellicoe, Assistant Conservator of Fore ts of the 1st grade in Mysore, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of six months.

The following extract from Force Orders, dated 24th March, issued by the Commandant, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is confirmed :—Lieut C E Wheeler, Adjutant Erinpoora Irregular Force, to perform the duties of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer in addition to his own.

The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 26th March, issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed :—Capt A R T McRae, Adjutant Meywar Bheel Corps, to perform the duties of 2nd in Command in addition to his own.

Captain J Burne, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to offic ate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted as Superintendent of the Rajpoot na (State) Railway Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col : Majors W S Young, W C S Clarke, T W Rutherfurd, W H Morton.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 25 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major :—Captains T H Lewis, W J Stewart, F Coddington, M P Moriarty, Szczepanski, S Beckett, T A Scott and T D Madden.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S C, at the rates noted :—Lieut E B J Vaughan, 32nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry, Lieut W F C C Fowden, 43rd Foot, Wing Officer 5th Punjab Infantry, Lieut C M Pitcairn, 78th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd N I.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Brevet :—Lt-Col J A Brereton, Bengal S C, Lt-Col [illegible], Bengal S C, Lt-Col C W Wahab, Bombay S C, Lt-Col Wilson, Madras S C, Lt-Col E M G Cooper, Bombay S C, Lt-Col M R Haig, Bombay S C, Lt-Col J Gordon, Bombay S C, Lt-Col H F Disbrowe, Bombay S C, Lt-Col I C S Hearn, Bombay S C, Lt-Col G J Mellies, Bombay S C, Lt-Col T C Georges, Bombay S C, Lt Col W C Lester, Bombay S C, Lt-Col D G S Madras S C.

The following promotions by Brevet are made from the dates mentioned, viz., those to be Colonels. Lt-Col C Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, 27th June 1877. Lt-Col E J Wild, Bengal Infantry, 13th June 1877.

Major—Captain H C Kemball, late 3rd European Light Infantry, 5th June 1877.

Lieut G G Yaldwyn and E C C Sandys, Bengal Staff Corps, are appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissaries of the 3rd Class, having passed the prescribed departmental examination, and are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry—Capt J G Proudfoot, Wing Officer and Adjutant 4th, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, Lieut F G Malby, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant.

3rd Infantry—Lieut F D Welchman, Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant.

4th Infantry—Lieut F G Borell, Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant.

5th Infantry—Lieut A C LeQuesne, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, Lieut. A Alye, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjutant.

The following order issued by the Brigadier-General Commanding, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed :—Appointing, as a temporary measure, Capt J T Cummins, Adjutant, 4th Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lt-Col F R Maunsell, C B, R E, Commandant Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate, for six months.
Lt-Col W Gordon, Bengal S C, private affairs, for one year.
Lt-Col W B Thomson, Bengal S C, private affairs, for six months.
The furlough granted to Colonel R Young, R E, is cancelled.
The furlough granted to Captain A I Iles, Bengal S C, is cancelled at his own request.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—
Lt-Col F N Miles, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £288-14.
Lt-Col J A Brereton, S C, Ordinary pension £292, Annuity £289-19.
The services of Col R Young, R E, late Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C.

HIGH COURT.—21st JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

681-76—I. Fletcher Catherine S Kennedy vs John Keanedy—Matrimonial Suit.
660-76—M K Khan—Hajee Esoobjee Sanker vs Neobai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Persoot and Winter—Archibald Buchanund and others vs H Abdool Rayman—Marakia—Craigie, Lynch and O.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.
300-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Shamsvahoo vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

252-77—Ardasir and H—Bachoobai widow vs Dwarkadass Sangjee—Jefferson and Payne.
27-77—Macfarlane and G—Merwjee Toolsidass vs Bhaujee Nandu and others—Shapoorjee and T.
236-77—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—J V Vinay and others vs Lukhmidass Vasoonjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—N Byramjee Doostur vs S Cursetjee Madun and others.
437-76—Rimington H and L—Acshabebe, &c vs Ahmed Saheb bin M, &c—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
269-76—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—Present and Wher—In person.
7-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shamjee Ludha and others vs Curson Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.
526-76—In person—Begum Sab vs Shabooleen bin Shaik O N.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

14-77—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and S and M and G.
719-76—Shamrao P—Memon Mahomed Hajee Ali vs Memon Gani Hassam and another—Rimington H and L.
293-77—In person (pauper)—Bhagea Mahtal vs Dowjee Babool Mahtal and another—Tyabjee and S.
307-77—Khodadad Mobokhas—Lalchand Mahodass vs Ramdass Manockial and others—Rimington H and L.
369-77—Hearn and C—A G Latham and others vs Ramdass Lalchand—Jefferson and Payne.
246-77—Mr Chalk—Premdass Toolseedass vs Khimjee Jaeram—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Belchell—Sett Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ali—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

LONG CAUSES.

323-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
351-76—Jefferson and Payne—Moolnajee S Abdool K N and others vs Esoobai Damodhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DELIMA E SOUZA—June 19th, at Grant Road, the wife of Michael DeLima e Souza, Esq., of a son.
HEATH—June 16th, at Poona, the wife of Lieut. P. C. Heath, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCES.

BIRTHS.

LAW—June 15th, at Jeypore, the wife of Major V. E. Law, Officiating Political Agent, prematurely of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.
MACLEAN—June 3rd, at Kurrachee, the wife of F. G. Maclean, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHEPHERD—METCALFE—June 7th, at Christ Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, H M Shepherd, of Telwara and Geetingy Tea Estates, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Henry Metcalfe, of Stradbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

BIRNEY—June 14th, at Binsur, Kumaon, A H James, the infant son of Major Birney, R E., aged 4 months.
DE LA COURNEUVE.—June 15th, at Basrah, Raneegunge, Cecil Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. De La Courneuve, aged 2 months and 21 days.
HARRISON—June 16th, at Vepery, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Harrison, aged 54 years.
SMITH—June 16th, at Madras, Emma Matilda, aged 24 years, the wife of Mr. W. D. Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

WE reprint in another column a leading article from the *Times* on the Fuller case which will help to soothe the irritated feelings of Anglo-Indians. The leading journal seemed to be inclined at first—taking its inspiration perhaps from one of those gentlemen at the India Office who are retained apparently for the purpose of writing up the policy of Lord Salisbury in the newspapers—to support with all the weight of its great influence the claim made by Lord Lytton and eagerly and emphatically endorsed by the Secretary of State to a prerogative which would subject Indian Judges to the caprice of the Executive Government. Now, however, its better instincts have reasserted their sway, and the *Times* remembers that the independence of the judicial Bench is the one element of the constitution of this Indian Empire which saves the Viceregal Government from degenerating into a mere Oriental tyranny. Our great contemporary scornfully dismisses the old-world precedents set by Warren Hastings and Sir John Malcolm, on which Sir J. F. Stephen had the impudence to base his argument, with the simple remark that "in these days of hourly "telegraphic communication there is no need of "that irresponsible procedure in India which "Hastings and Malcolm necessarily assumed." Without admitting that the Government of India had interfered with the judicial functions of the High Court at Allahabad, the *Times* now maintains that, "even if we admit that, in "default of other sources of criticism, the "Executive Government in India should not "fulfil this duty, there still remains the ques"tion—which Sir James Stephen has not ap"proached—whether the Viceroy in Council "should exercise, as he has assumed to do, the "right of publicly censuring the High Court, "or whether his intervention should not be "restricted to private and confidential communi"cations followed by a reference to the Secretary "of State." This concession is something, though it may not be much. We have learnt to be thankful for small mercies, and are glad that public opinion in England has at last begun to appreciate the grossness of the outrage of which Lord Lytton was guilty when in his thirst for popularity with the natives of India he held up the administration of justice in this country by English judges to public odium. The mischief done by his Lordship's scandalous Minute is, we fear, irreparable. Throughout all India the natives have been taught by the Viceroy to believe that the law is not administered impartially; and we observe that in Bombay newspapers edited by natives who have received their education at the University try to pay court to the Viceroy by assuming that Mr. Fuller "murdered" his servant, though according to the Indian law the only offence committed was a common assault. Lord Lytton is, in fact, responsible for persuading the people of this country that the High Courts habitually connive at the murder of inoffensive natives by brutal Europeans.

IN our issue of Tuesday last we drew the attention of the public to late events on the Sind Frontier, one of the ultimate results of which is the formation of the proposed new Frontier province. We then showed the origin and difference between what are styled the Sind and Punjab policies, and how dissensions first arose between the exponents of each, to which dissensions are attributable the confusion in political affairs which for the last five years has been so conspicuous.

In resuming the subject from the point where we left off, we will first observe that, in all its dealings with the tribes on the Sind border (up to the advent of Major Sandeman), the Indian Government had been careful to avoid any action which might seem likely to weaken the authority of the Khan of Khelat over his vassals, and where it was practicable endeavours were made to convert his nominal suzerainty over the wilder tribes into a real and active control. To do this was no more than honestly to carry out our treaty of alliance, and besides it was then felt, and is still acknowledged, that while Khelat can never be a source of danger to us, it may, if a strong compact and friendly State, be of considerable assistance in the hour of need, should that ever arrive. Such principles were, however, quite contrary to the practice of Punjab policy ; and its exponents, who had now, as we before showed, attained a position from which they could both directly and indirectly interfere with the course of events in Beloochistan, eagerly advocated the same course as is pursued on their own frontier, that of dealing with each tribe separately, and playing them off against one another, without reference to the sovereign authority. We will here stop to explain that this feature, like the rest of the Punjab method, is the effect of circumstances. The Afghan tribes with whom those politicals have to deal have practically no head, for the major part of them are quite independent of the Ameer; and, besides, at the time our authority was established in that region, we had no political relations with Cabul or Candahar, and consequently the men of that day had to settle with the tribes as they found them. It need hardly be pointed out that this state of things is a perfectly different one to that on the Sind and Beloochistan border, and any attempt to enter into relations with the tribes independently of the Khan was calculated to be most unwelcome and irritating to that personage.

Without going into details which are now unimportant and would be wearisome, we have said enough to make it perfectly intelligible to our readers how it was that, within three years of the departure of Sir Henry Green, affairs had already got into a very unsatisfactory condition. To complicate matters there were about this time two successive outbreaks against the Khan's authority. That prince, weak and dissipated, yet obstinate and revengeful, of a character, in fact, which has in all ages been too common among Asiatic rulers, had conducted himself towards his subjects in such a manner as to lose their respect while earning their dislike. In Khelat, as in all States under the fendal system, there is a natural and constant antagonism between the sovereign and his fief-holders or feudal nobles. When the former is firm, brave, and generous, he may rule successfully ; but if, as in the present case, he is too weak to intimidate, too obstinate to yield, and too revengeful to forgive, a series of intestine struggles are simply certain. Moreover, Khodadad Khan, comparatively enriched by a small subsidy, which enabled him to maintain a force of Pathan mercenaries, and supported by our alliance and the presence of a British Agent, fancied himself strong enough to treat his chiefs with a haughtiness which they were little inclined to brook. The risings above alluded to were the result : the first of them failed at last chiefly through the undaunted attitude of Major Harrison, the Agent at Khelat ; the second was defeated by the energy and devotion of the minister, Shahghazee Wullee Mahommed. After the repression of the latter a meeting was arranged, under the auspices of Sir W. Merewether, between the insurgent chiefs, whose leader was Moolla Mahommed Raisance, the powerful Sirdar of Sarawan, and the Shahghazee, who was entrusted by his master with full powers for the occasion. The conference took place at Jacobabad in February 1872. Every effort was made by the Commissioner and Major Harrison to effect a permanent reconciliation between the Khan and the rebellious chiefs, and an agreement was entered into, which, as neither side had in the least forgiven the other, could only be a hollow one. It is useless to enter into a detail of the articles of the agreement, as it was shortly afterwards repudiated by both the Khan and the tribes, neither of whom had, from the commencement, any intention of observing it ; but we may remark that by far the most difficult part of the question, with regard to ourselves, lay in the condition of the Bolan Pass, which the Khan was by treaty bound to keep open. As a matter of fact it was almost impossible for him to do so, on account of the exertions of Major Sandeman's friends—the Murrees ; the Brahoee tribes he could coerce with sufficient effect. At this conference Major Sandeman was present, though of course taking no official part ; it was, however, known that Colonel Phayre and he considered the sirdars to have been harshly dealt with ; but their opinion was not that of His Highness of Khelat, who, on being made aware of the terms agreed to by the minister, was furiously enraged, and from that moment he added his faithful old servant, and Major Harrison, to the objects of his hatred, for having, as he considered, betrayed his interests. Colonel Phayre and Major Sandeman he had long regarded as his bitterest enemies ; and not entirely without reason, for they were certainly looked upon by the rebellious sirdars in the light of friends and protectors.

Henceforth the difference of opinion, and consequent action, between the official opponents on the Frontier was displayed in the most marked manner. Sir W. Merewether, though endeavouring to abate the Khan's resentment against his chiefs, still considered himself bound to uphold his authority against rebellious vassals, who again were represented by the other party as the oppressed victims of a tyrannical overlord. In fact, the Asiatic world was astounded by the spectacle of one set of British officers threatening with the vengeance of their Government all subjects of the Khan who should presume to disobey their sovereign, while another, and apparently inferior set, were encouraging and supporting the very same individuals. We believe that the bestowal of gifts by Major Sandeman on the Murrees as a reward for their good nature in leaving his district alone, was the occasion of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BURIALS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The House of Lords last night voted an amendment to the Ministerial Burials Bill, entitling Dissenters to choose their own form of service.

THE WAR WITH MONTENEGRO.

Latest advices state that Suleiman Pasha has left Nicksics and entered Montenegro in order to join up with the Turkish Corps in Albania.

The Montenegrins have abandoned the Duga Pass, and are concentrating their forces on Ostrog.

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

The Servian Agent at Constantinople has reassured the Porte relative to the visit of Prince Milan to the Czar at Ployesti, and has disclaimed any intention on the part of Servia to declare for Servian independence.

The Sultan has sent an Agent from the Porte to the Ameer at Cabul.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The Turkish Parliament will adjourn its sittings on the 29th inst.

In yesterday's sitting of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, a permanent Committee was appointed.

THE FIGHTING AT ALASCHGERD.

Reuter's special correspondent at Erzeroum states that severe fighting took place on June 15th and 16th at Alaschgerd, and that subsequently the Russian troops marched towards the position taken up by Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha.

OBITUARY.—Admiral Rous.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

In to-day's sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, the Duke Decazes (Minister for Foreign Affairs), in answer to a charge brought forward by M. Gambetta that the new French Ministry was suspected abroad, read several despatches from the French Ambassador at the Italian and the French Ambassador at the Berlin Court, showing that the relations of France with both the Italian and German Governments were excellent.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted by 363 against 153 votes a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and severely indicting the Cabinet. The Duke de Broglie (President of the Council of Ministers) informed the Committee of the Senate that the Chamber would be dissolved so soon as the Senate had given its sanction, which would probably be to-morrow.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chybassa, outward bound to Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

WRECK OF THE MESSAGERIES STEAMER MEIKONG.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Meikong, homeward bound, was wrecked on Ras Hafloon on the 17th inst.

The passengers and crew were saved but the mails were lost.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	5¼.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shellings	6-3.
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105¾.
Bar Silver	53 11/16.

Arrivals—Lumley Castle, European and Amelia.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 20.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 20.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather stormy, wind S. W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 79, min. 75, bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 72 cents.

CANARA, 5 P. M.—Weather gusty and squally, wind S. W. 6 to 8, ther. 81, bar. 29·98. Fall of rain 1 inch 21 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-50 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. E., N. W., S. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 41 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. strong, ther. 93, bar. 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. strong, ther. 78. Fall of rain 1 inch 74 cents.

We hear that Mr. Walter Lang has accepted the offer of the seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay vacated by Mr. Donald Graham.

YESTERDAY the Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round.

THE officer commanding the Sappers marching to Quetta telegraphed from Lehri on the 18th June, that the company arrived at that station on the 17th inst. all well and comfortable, and that no difficulties of any kind were encountered on the line of march. He expects to reach Quetta about the 29th inst.

UNDER the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that, for the future, when officers of the Indian service on furlough in England are required to return to India owing to the exigencies of the public service before the expiration of their leave of absence, passage at the public expense will be granted to them.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the Mysore Brahmin convert's case on Saturday. The convert's name is Aiyengar. His father, Tirumala Narsima Chary, filed a petition relative to the custody and guardianship of the persons and property of minors, idiots, and other disqualified persons. The petitioner prayed for an order that Aiyengar be given over into his custody, he being the minor's natural guardian. Major Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, dismissed the application as one not coming within the scope of the operation of those rules. There was no question of the property of the minor. The minor is not under the control of the Court as a ward. The relief sought is not the guardianship contemplated by the rules under which the petition was filed. And, lately, the rules in question make no provision for the appointment of a guardian, where a natural guardian is alive. The Court was therefore of opinion, that the relief sought for was only obtainable by a regular civil suit in a competent Court.

INTELLIGENCE lately received from Cabul describes the Ameer as still living in a state of continual alarm and suspicion, not only as regards his own people, but also those who are so foolhardy as to enter his territory. The finances are constantly overhauled and heavy contributions levied, the severest punishment being inflicted on those whose accounts are found incorrect, or who tender excuses instead of payments. Every stranger who enters the country is regarded either as a spy or a secret correspondent, and is visited with more or less severity, according to the security he is able to produce, or his ability to pay whatever fine may be inflicted upon him. A story is told of an agent at Cabul having been found guilty of the unpardonable offence of forwarding a friend's letter in company with his own (he himself, it is presumed, being a privileged correspondent) across the border. Treason and conspiracy were at once set down as having dictated the communication; the agent was at once thrown into prison, and, it is said, only liberated at the intercession of a wealthy trader who has much influence with the Ameer, and who kindly offered a lakh of rupees as security for his imprisoned friend. Another rumour—and the more probable of the two perhaps—represents that the agent obtained his own liberation by payment of Rs. 25,000. But this is not the end of the sorrowful tale, for we are informed that the case has not yet been finally disposed of, as a number of other persons implicated in the transaction have since been arrested, and that some of them are now on their way to exile.

IT has been decided that the memorial to the late Captain Clayton, of the 9th Lancers (who was killed by an accident at polo at Delhi in December last), should take the shape of a scholarship at Harrow, at which school he received his education. The scholarship will be called the "Clayton Scholarship," and will be expressly devoted to encouragement of modern studies such as those required from candidates for admission to the Army.

WRITING to a friend in Edinburgh on the 17th May, Captain R. F. Burton, who has lately returned to Trieste after visiting North-Western Arabia, says:—"The whole story, which reads like a bit of the 'Arabian Nights,' will come out in my volume 'The Gold Mines of Midian,' which awaits only the plans and sketches of the Egyptian officers and the report of the Viceroy's mineralogists. I have sent my small collection of plants to Professor Balfour. You really can congratulate me. The land is one medley of metals, and I visited four large mining towns all in ruins, and razed almost to the ground, besides hearing of three others. Moreover, the Viceroy promised to apply for my services in November next to finish the explorations, and lay down the limits of the diggings."

A DEPUTY Collector of about 30 years' service fell from the roof of his house at Azimgurh on the night of the 13th instant, fractured his skull and sustained other serious injuries. There is no hope whatever of his recovery.

ON Tuesday week news was brought to the Superintendent of Police in the station of Sumbulpore, that a large bear had taken possession of the Hindoo temple on the Pole Rajah hill in the cantonment, and had disputed the possession of it with the natives for a couple of days. Bruin, clever animal, had eaten a byragee's rice, and rather liked his present quarters than otherwise. The Brahmin priests, at last giving up all hope of ejecting Bruin by peaceful means, were obliged to inform the sahib of this strange worshipper, and said he had defiled their temple, and requested the sahib *logue* to come and shoot their troublesome visitor Bruin was seated on the steps of the temple, apparently waiting to give his clawed embrace to any one who should approach near enough, when an express bullet gave him warning that war was proclaimed. This was quickly followed by a second and a third, all of which were unsuccessful, owing to the thick cover on the hill; one gentleman had taken up a very dangerous position on a high road, which place the bear made for. Owing to the rain, wind, and thick cover of the hill, this gentleman fired and missed the bear as he was attempting to climb the rock. Bruin then retreated, and passed close to the Superintendant of Police, who, with his usual skill and unerring aim, put a bullet through the bear's head, and thus ended his existence.

THE new Chaplain at Coonoor, it is said, begins his work under very favourable circumstances. Socially he is very well received and generally liked. A slight tendency to high Church notions, however, detracts from his popularity, for Coonoor is well known as an orthodox sort of place where good preaching is fully appreciated and much preferred to mere rites and ceremonies.

ON the night of the 12th instant, the house of a wealthy Jew, residing at Jewstown, Cochin, was entered by thieves. Jewels in four small boxes were carried away to the value of Rs. 10,000, while the inmates of the house were fast asleep, and besides the rogues had the advantage of very strong rain that night. Twelve persons have been arrested on suspicion.

AT the anniversary meeting of the London Geographical Society in the theatre of the London University, the President (Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B.) in the chair, the Royal (Founder's) Medal was presented to Pundit Nain Singh, for journeys and surveys in Tibet and along the Upper Bramahputra, Colonel Yule receiving the award to Pundit Nain Singh.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the building of a Recreation Room at Bellary at an outlay of Rs. 27,000 and arrangements are now being made to commence the work.

THE *Englishman*:—We would ask Sir Frederick Haines to inquire how it happens that an officer who had served a year with credit in the Quartermaster-General's Department has been removed to make room for an officer who had never served a day in it, and whose only superior claim is the doubtful, but pressing, one—interest. Again, is Commander-in-Chief satisfied with an arrangement which attaches an Assistant Quartermaster-General, of great and varied experience and possessed of high qualifications, to an unimportant district command, whilst the junior officiating Deputy Assistant of a few weeks' standing is attached to the most important divisional command in India? Is he content that an Assistant Quartermaster-General, whose tour of staff service has expired, should be kept hanging on to General Roberts' skirts at Simla, waiting for a vacancy which may give him another five years' staff employ? We beg Sir F. Haines to turn his attention to this department, and to remove the existing serious grounds for discontent amongst its members, on the score of undue favouritism, both in promotion and the location of its officers. The Commander-in-Chief has many good and reliable men in the Quartermaster-General's Department. One of them, perhaps the best and most reliable, is very near him now—a man whose heart is as sound as a bell, and whose tongue is the clapper; and if Sir F. Haines consults him, he will get honest advice. At all events, we are convinced that the opinions of Colonel MacGregor will not be based on the scandal and idle head-quarter tittle-tattle which, within the last few years, has been allowed to work the ruin of more than one excellent and meritorious officer.

EVERY mail, says *Truth*, brings fresh reports of the extreme vexation and disappointment, not to say disgust, with which the "powers that be" in India are regarding the English Colonies, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The dulness and pomposity of the Duke of Buckingham, and the arrogance and flightiness of Lord Lytton, are alike exasperating; and the dictator-like despatches and edicts of Lord Salisbury—only relieved by the frequent suggestion of wild and impracticable schemes for propitiating (dissatisfying) the natives—do not mend matters. At such a time as the present, this is not as it should be.

THE *World*:—It is no longer a secret that it is intended to mobilise an army corps next month at Aldershot on a war footing. The orders have been issued for the troops composing it to be held in readiness. If the corps is really mobilised—that is to say, if every horse and wagon for transport, ammunition columns, and sanitary columns is taken into the field—if the columns themselves are formed, complete in officers and men, this will be a very valuable experiment; otherwise it will cost a great deal of money without giving in return the value of the paper on which the orders are written. Nothing has leaked out as to who is to have the command.

THE Turkish Government have decided to accept the services of such British Officers as can either obtain the permission of their own Government or resolve to dispense with it. Over three hundred have already volunteered to go out.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT, who was sent out to the Seat of War to act as special correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph* at the Russian head-quarters, was very cordially received by the Grand Duke who seemed quite disposed to allow him to remain with his army; but after communication with St. Petersburg, Mr. Vincent was informed that permission could not be obtained for him, and that he must return home, which he has done. Major Brackenbury is still at the Russian head-quarters soliciting permission to remain as special correspondent to the *Times*. This permission has not yet been granted, but it is expected that it will be. The only English or American correspondents who have been so far accepted are Mr. Archibald Forbes and Mr. McGahan.

THE following telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent, dated Bucharest, May 30, tells all that is really known about the Russian movements in Roumania, and confirms the impression we had previously entertained that the Russians will not repeat the mistake of 1853 by extending their operations too far to the westwards. The river Aluta, which separates Great from Little Wallachia, runs into the Danube just opposite Nikopolis:—"The Russian troops do not concentrate on the Danube in large masses, and thus avoid prematurely showing their hand, until the whole force intended to cross the river comes up into position within a few marches of the Danube, and until the arrival of materiel and the accumulation of supplies. A fortnight or more may elapse before the operation takes place. Where the chief weight of the blow will fall is, I believe, not known for certain outside the Grand Duke's council of war. It is definitely settled, however, that the Aluta is to be the western boundary of the Russian section. The operations beyond Aluta, to the west, will belong to the Roumanians. Owing to the crowded condition of the lines, and the frequent interruptions from accidents, the military trains move very slowly through Roumania. A train, containing a battalion of the 32nd division, spent ten days between Jassy and Slatina, a distance of about 460 miles, affording a vindication of Sir Garnet Wolseley's dictum, that a division will march faster on foot eleven miles than it can travel by train. It is understood than a small detached column under the command of selected officers, and having widely outlying objectives, forms part of the Russian scheme of operation after crossing the Danube."

WHILE agitated France is asking itself in a hundred forms the question, What will be the final issue of the situation that MacMahon's *coup d'etat* has created for himself and the nation? the following details of the sayings and opinions on the subject of some of the most important French personages should not be without interest: Monsieur Thiers, in a recent conversation, said that he does not for a moment doubt that the elections following the inevitable dissolution will return a very Republican Chamber, and that the Marshal President will be placed in the dilemma of having no alternative but to resign his office as head of the State, or to enter on the new and dangerous line of conduct of putting down by force those hostile elements which he will have no legal power to repress. The ex-President's feelings against his successor have always been so bitter that the following expression of his conviction of the Marshal's inability to direct the perilous march of events was only what I expected: "The 18 Brumaire," he said, "was possible, because the man who accomplished it had the prestige of marvellous victories to bear him out. The 2 Decembre was possible, for its author had likewise the prestige of that same glorious name dear to France; mais MacMahon, grand Dieu! quel est son prestige? Reichshofen et Sedan, inspirent-ils une confiance telle que la France doive remettre sans controle son sort entre les mains dece soldat malheureux?"

THE time of the Derby race this year, according to Benson's chronograph, was 2 min. 50 secs. The time occupied in 1869, by Pretender, was 2 min. 52½ secs.; 1870 (Kingcraft), 2 min. 45. secs.; 1871 (Favonius) 2 min. 50 secs.; 1872 (Cremorne) 2 min. 45½ secs.; 1873 (Doncaster) 2 min. 50 secs.; 1874 (George Frederick), 2 min. 46 secs.; 1875 (Galopin), 2 min. 47 secs.; and 1876 (Kisber), 2 min. 44 secs.

Vanity Fair:—The glories of the Derby Day are distinctly on the wane, and the falling-off was never so remarkable as this year. The general style of the people was lamentable, and they seemed mainly to consist of rich Australians with their wives, determined to "do" the Derby regardless of expense. The equipages were lamentable things, on hire for the most part, and very few gentlemen—among whom were, however, Mr. George Lane Fox and Sir Talbot Constable with splendid teams—took down their own coaches or appeared in any style. When this state of things is reached, the Derby Day seems likely soon to become no better than a Greenwich Fair.

Truth:—Whatever we may read in the conventional criticisms, good judges are unanimously of opinion that the present exhibition of the Royal Academy is one of the worst we have ever seen. It is really melancholy, that most of these pictures should be hung at what is supposed to be *the* art show of the year. There is besides a terrible iteration in the subjects—the same year after year, only differing in the increasing weakness both of conception and execution.

A BOLD advance in the construction of ironclad ships has been decided upon by the Italian Government in respect to the two vessels which are to excel the Duilio and the Dandolo. The new ships are now begun, but it will probably be six years before they are complete. They are to be unrigged turret ships, propelled by twin-screws. They are to be much larger than the largest ship in the British Navy, and much faster, in addition to which they will be much more costly. The most powerful engines in Her Majesty's Fleet are those of the Inflexible and the Dreadnought, working up to between 8,000 and 9,000 indicated horse-power. But this enormous amount is to be at least doubled by the engines of the Italian ships. According to present conclusions, the armour will be steel, probably a metre thick, or fully half as thick again as the *maximum* armour of the Inflexible. What guns these colossal ships are to carry is as yet undetermined, but it is not unlikely that in ordnance as well as in other respects the forthcoming ships will transcend all predecessors.

CEREMONIAL OPENING OF A NEW BRIDGE IN KATTYAWAR.

THE great bridge over the Bhadur river at Jetpur, which bears the name of Colonel Anderson, formerly Political Agent in Kattyawar, was opened on 17th June by Mr. Peile, C.S., Political Agent, whose camp was passing Jetpur on the way from Veraval to Rajkote. The bridge spans the wide rocky bed of the Busdur about a mile below Jetpur. It consists of 12 main arches of 50 feet span, and 8 subordinate arches of 20 feet span, besides which, in the approaches, there is one bridge of 4 arches and one of 3 arches of 20 feet span over back-waters. The piers of the bridge are 35 feet from the river bed to the spring of the arches, and the road-way is 54 feet above the river. The cost of the bridge was provided by the three States of Junagarh, Gondal, and Jetpur, and that of the approaches by the trunk road fund of Kattyawar. The total cost is about two lakhs.

Early on the morning of the 17th June, a great assembly of people collected at the bridge. The dewan of Junagarh was present on behalf of H. H. the Nawab, and the talukdars of Jetpur attended in large numbers. Mr. Peile with Mrs. Peile and Major Phillips, 1st Assistant Political Agent, arrived at the bridge punctually at 6 a. m., and were received by Mr. R. B. Booth, the Local Fund Engineer, who designed the bridge and carried out the entire construction. When the centre of the bridge was reached, Mr. Peile first addressed in Gujeratee the representatives of the States there assembled. He expressed his satisfaction at meeting on that spot and that occasion those who had supplied the funds for this great work. It was no ordinary work, and it had been completed with no ordinary cost and labour. They knew the temper of the Bhadur, and what trouble the river often gave to the traveller. Great honour, therefore, was due to those who had joined in effecting the construction of a work of such general benefit. Mr. Peile then turned to Mr. Booth and congratulated him on the completion of so important a work. The bridge would rank as a great work anywhere, and it was the greatest of the works they had before them when in 1873 they had taken up his task of building bridges and metalled high roads in the province. He was glad to have been asked that day to show that others esteemed Mr. Booth's labours as highly as he did, as he held in his hand an *honorarium* offered by the States which had contributed the cost of the bridge. Mr. Peile then handed to Mr. Booth a purse containing an order for Rs. 3,000. He afterwards presented to Maistri Lila Jeiram, who had carried out much of the construction under Mr. Booth's orders, a gold collar worth Rs. 300, bidding him wear it and hand it down to his children as an honourable memorial of good service done at the Bhadur bridge. Mr. Booth returned thanks for the kind sentiments he had heard expressed, and for the *honorarium*, in a few appropriate words. A salute was then fired from the guns of H. H. the Nawab, and the assemblage crossed the bridge to the north side and returned to the south end, whence it dispersed.

This bridge is a most important work, as it connects northern and southern Kattyawar, hitherto separated by a rocky stream liable to sudden and violent floods. In 1876, when the arches of the bridge had just been turned and the superstructure was still wanting, a monsoon flood rose to a height of more than 30 feet from the river bed and passed away without doing any harm to the works.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

IN the last *Government Gazette* appears the usual periodical announcement of unclaimed goods lying at the Custom House, which are to be disposed of by public auction unless claimed within a month of that notification. It ought, we think, to be obvious to the Custom House officials, that to confine a notice of this character to the columns of the official *Gazette*—which is never seen by the general public—is not a course calculated to meet the object they presumably have in view—viz., for it to reach the eye of the rightful owners of unclaimed property lying under the roof of the Custom House, and which only awaits their asking to possess themselves of it could they learn of its presence there. Do Captain Echelaz, of the 21st N.I., know that there is a box addressed to him—the Secretary of the Sailors' Home, ditto—Col. Thacker, ditto—Mr. Giertsen, Superintendent of Police, Poona, ditto—Captain Kelly, 56th Regt. two cases? Then, again, several ladies' names figure in the list, and with regard to one, a Mrs. Logan, we would respectfully call her attention to the fact that a "tin box" only awaits her claim to reveal on opening it, perhaps, a "sweet love of a bonnet" or a family consignment of choice millinery. Those concerned, we repeat, ought to have the fullest opportunity put within their reach by the Custom House to learn of the treasures that friends or fortune have sent them, but of which, maybap, missing bills of lading or letters have kept them in ignorance.

ADDRESS TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE following address was presented to the Governor of Bombay at an interview accorded by His Excellency to the members of the Sarvajanik Sabha last week:—

To His Excellency the Honourable SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K. C. S. I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay, Poona.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (an association established for representing the wants and wishes of the people of the Deccan) beg permission to approach your Excellency with sentiments of profound respect and gratulation. We most heartily welcome your Excellency's advent as Governor of Western India, to this great city, the capital of the Deccan, and we humbly trust that your Excellency's rule will prove of great benefit to the millions of Her Majesty's loyal subjects committed to your rule.

Your Excellency's intimate acquaintance with the habits, manners and customs of the natives, and your Excellency's experience in Indian affairs gained during a brilliant official career in the Central Provinces and in Bengal, and extending over a generation of years, have already inspired us with confidence that every measure calculated to affect the interests of a large portion of Her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects will receive your Excellency's mature consideration.

The deep interest which your Excellency evinced in the spread of education in Bengal, and the cordial sympathy with which the cause of native improvement in Bengal was fostered during your Excellency's prosperous administration of that province, lead us to trust that the same spirit of fostering care and liberal sympathy will be allowed to pervade your Excellency's administration of this large Presidency.

Amongst other blessings which your Excellency's administration in Bengal conferred upon the native community of Bengal was one which will not fail to make your Excellency's name memorable in the annals of Bengal. Your Excellency's Government was pleased to grant to the citizens of Calcutta the elective franchise in the Municipality, a boon which we have been most anxiously longing after for some years past. Your Excellency's noble predecessor in reply to a memorial submitted by the inhabitants of this city three years ago asking for the grant of the elective franchise promised to give his best consideration at the time of the next selection. As the three years' term for which the Committee were elected will expire in November last an humble memorial will be shortly submitted to your Excellency, and we trust that on that occasion it will meet with your Excellency's most favourable consideration. And we most humbly crave that this subject will receive your Excellency's consideration on a suitable occasion.

The self-sacrificing zeal and earnest devotion to duty with which your Excellency has inaugurated your administration by voluntarily foregoing the comforts and conveniences of the hilly retreats during the most trying season of the year and especially after your toilsome journeys between Bombay and Madras as Famine Commissioner have assured us that no measure necessary for the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of the country will escape your Excellency's attention. The necessity of reducing the revised assessment and of generally improving the condition of the agricultural classes in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Deccan Riot Commissions' report was admitted by your noble predecessor, but owing to the distraction caused by the famine has rendered immediate action in this direction necessary. The traditions of your Excellency's long service in Punjab under Lord Lawrence and in the Central Provinces and in Bengal justify the hopes we entertain that this long pending question will be finally decided under your administration. A memorial on this subject was submitted by the Sabha about a month ago, and we crave that its subject matter will receive an early consideration at the hands of your Excellency.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to express our gratitude for the kind condescension shown by your Excellency's noble predecessor and by your Excellency in permitting this Association to represent the wants and views of the inhabitants of the Deccan district's in connection with the distress caused by the famine, and we humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to allow us a similar hearing on all occasions when we shall deem it necessary to submit any representation on behalf of the people of this large province. We pray that God will grant health and happiness to you and enable your Excellency to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of the populations entrusted to your care.

We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE then replied in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened with satisfaction to the address which has just been read. I do not at all claim the credit which you accord me for travelling about the country in the hot weather. I am willing to travel on duty so long as health and strength are spared me, in order to see this interesting Presidency, and to become acquainted with the various races of men who dwell therein.

I am glad that you have alluded to the subject of education. I am for fostering education not of any one sort particularly, not high education to the exclusion of low, nor low education to the exclusion of high, but all sorts, high, middle, primary, equally and simultaneously. I rejoice to see high centres, like you, gentlemen, learning our language and literature, and comporting yourselves as the eminent subjects of a civilized Government. I also hope to see the sons of peasants, and members of the humbler castes, rising themselves in under our educational system by their industry and genius to distinguished positions.

I am also glad that you allude to the elective franchise in Municipalities. It is quite true that I was instrumental to conferring this franchise upon the citizens of Calcutta. Notwithstanding all that you may have heard to the contrary, I am sanguine that they will by their future conduct and public spirit justify the trust that has been reposed in them. I am encouraged in this hope by the good conduct which I have seen on the part of the native Municipal representatives of Bombay. As regards yourselves, gentlemen, I will shortly inspect your good city of Poona, and if I find the Municipal management satisfactory, I will consider your request for the extension of the elective system.

As regards any general reduction of the land revenue assessment in the Deccan, I cannot hold out the least hope of this. The assessment has been carefully made after an elaborate survey. It is not likely to be altered. Though of course allegations of special hardship in any individual case, or village or taluka may be considered. You will excuse my answering thus explicitly that part of your address.

In conclusion, I thank you for your kind and courteous expressions to myself personally. I shall always be happy to receive your representations, and though I may not always be able to agree with your views, I will endeavour to give you a clear reply.

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Vanvert de Méan as Consul for France at Bombay.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—There were eight cholera patients at the above hospital yesterday, but no deaths from cholera and no fresh admissions.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable on plaints presented under the Bombay Mamlatdars Act III. of 1876 shall not exceed eight annas.

ROYAL SALUTE.—A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday, in celebration of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A goldsmith named Mahadeo Ramchunder, residing at Girgaum, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Pandoo bin Ballsett, charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold earring, alleged to have been lent to accused about six months ago by complainant.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Boree Bunder on view of the body of a native in the service of Kessowjee Bhimjee. While crossing the rails by the carriage shed, an engine suddenly came by and knocked him down, the wheels passing over his body and causing almost instantaneous death. A verdict was recorded that deceased was accidentally run over by a railway engine.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Advices from England have been received here by the last mail, that Mr. Gustadjee Ardaseer Wadia, who was alleged to be suffering from some complaint, having been re-examined by a medical board, has been pronounced physically fit to conduct the duties generally devolving on a Civil Servant in any part of India, for which he successfully competed at the last examination. Probably he will be posted to the Bombay Presidency.

WE see it stated that a gentleman in Upper India wrote down to the agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Bombay to ask particulars of passage to England for young children. He received a reply saying that children under twelve years of age would be half rates, and under three years free. He then sent to take passage for five children, *under three years of age*. The agent wrote back that there must be some mistake, as the rule only applied to children in one family. The gentleman replied, with some annoyance, that they were his own children, viz., two sets of twins and one single.

DAMAGE DONE BY TUESDAY'S RAIN.—During the heavy rain on Tuesday last, a portion of a wall of a houlie situated in the Duncan Road fell, but fortunately no persons were injured. About 20 feet of the was around Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier's bungalow on the Napean Sea Road also fell down. About 15 feet of the compound wall of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Johnstone on Malabar Hill suffered in the same way. Also about 12 feet of the wall in front of Mr. Peterson's bungalow, Malabar Hill; 20 feet of the garden wall of Kutao Ludda at Tardeo, and about 15 feet of the compound wall of a house near the French Bridge also fell.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mill at Parell, on view of the body of a native woman. Deceased was a labourer employed in the said mill, and while conveying rolls of bobbin in a basket, her *saree* was caught by the machinery and she was dragged up, the consequence being that her head was severed from her body. The following verdict was returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally caught in machinery in the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mill; and the jurors are of opinion that the space at the head of the staircase where the accident occurred is too small to be safe and should be increased."

ALLEGED FALSE SCALES.—Yesterday, before Mr. W Webb, a mucoadum in the service of the Gas Company, named Dewjee Ramjee, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Captain J. Gibb, of the British ship Thomasina McLellan, with fraudulently using an instrument for weighing which he knew to be false. Mr. Wynter appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Crawford for the defence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that the defendant took on board the complainant's ship a pair of scales to weigh the coals that had been brought by that ship for the Gas Company. After a portion of the coals had been weighed, the complainant detected that the beam of the scales was three-sixteenths of an inch lower on one side than the other and the eyes of the beam appeared to be bent a little; consequently the complainant ordered the defendant to reverse the scales by shifting the weights on the scale in which the coals were placed. The defendant declined to do this, on which Captain Dixon, Lloyds' surveyor for this port, who, in company with a surveyor sent by the Gas Company, examined the scales. It was then discovered that the scales required 3½ lbs. of weight to adjust the beam to every 5 cwts. of coal, thus the total loss of coals, if weighed out by these scales, would have amounted to from 160 to 180 tons in the whole cargo. His Worship in disposing of the case said that as the prosecution failed to prove any guilty knowledge of the defendant in using the scales, or that he had deliberately bent the eyes of the scale-beam with intent to defraud the complainant, he must dismiss the charge.

As the distribution of the Order of the Empire is to be put off till the first anniversary of the Proclamation, it is probable that several famine officers now working in Madras and Bombay will be chosen for the new honours. In that case the dignity of the Order will be properly upheld; for there has been hard work to do in both presidencies, and whatever doubt there may be about pounds of grain and big relief measures, every one must acknowledge that the actual work accomplished is well worth the reward we speak of.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute was held on Tuesday evening. There were fifteen or sixteen members present. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Mathew, the president. The annual report of the Directors, which was read, stated that fewer new books than usual had been purchased during the year, owing chiefly to expenditure on repairs to the building, and on the construction of a garden behind the Institute. The balance sheet showed a surplus in hand, on the year's accounts, of Rs. 1,964. The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Trant, were passed, viz:—"That the Directors be requested not to allow monthly magazines to be circulated amongst members until they have remained a fortnight on the table in the reading-room;" and "That the Directors be requested to consider whether or not some steps may be taken to increase the usefulness of the Institution, and to create amongst the members a greater interest in its welfare."

MAGISTERIAL ORDER TO ABATE A NUISANCE.

YESTERDAY, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case of Hurrivullubdass and another *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner. It ran as follows:—

"This is an application under the 225 section of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1872, for an order under that section calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to show cause or remedy a nuisance alleged to exist in Punchayetwady Lane. The application came on for hearing on the 13th instant, when Mr. Craigie appeared for the appellants, Messrs. Hurrivullubdass and Narrondass Culliandas, and Mr. Crawford for the Municipal Commissioner. I think it must be taken that section 295 applies to every nuisance that may exist within the city of Bombay, and not only has evidence both oral and documentary been given, but Mr. Crawford has admitted the existence of a nuisance in Punchayetwady Lane, and further states that it is one which the Municipality would be bound to remedy if they had power to do so under the Act, and argues that the Municipal Commissioner was unable to do so as the was no provision under the Act empowering him to deal with this particular nuisance as the lane in question is a private lane, the owner or owners whereof being unknown to the Commissioner. But at the same time Mr. Crawford admits that it is within the power of the Municipality to take the lane under their charge, but he says that the expence would be great, and that the lane itself would be practically useless to the public. The only questions, therefore, I feel called upon to decide are, first, whether, there being an undoubted nuisance existing in that lane, I am not bound to make an order under the above section as applied for; and, secondly, if such order be made, whether it is the duty of the complainant to point out to the Municipal Commissioner in what way he could best remove the nuisance. I am of opinion that such an order as prayed for by the appellants should be made, and I am further of opinion that the duty of the call on to point out to the Municipal Commissioner the way to remove the nuisances. The case of the Attorney General *vs.* Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, although a civil case, may be cited in support of my opinion. Then it was decided that where a plaintiff has proved his right to an injunction against a nuisance or other injury, it is no part of the duty of the Court to inquire in what way the defendant can best remove it. The plaintiff is entitled to an injunction at once unless the removal of the injury is physically impossible, and it is the duty of the defendant to find his own way out of the difficulty, whatever inconvenience or expense it may put him to. Mr. Crawford has requested, that should I make the order as prayed, that it be referred for the opinion of the High Court under the power given in section 240 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act. I therefore make the following order, subject to the decision of the High Court on reference of this case:—That the Municipal Commissioner do put in force provisions of the Municipal Act for abating or remedying the nuisance existing in Punchayetwady Lane as prayed for by the appellants."

Mr. Craigie then applied for costs, but his Worship declined to accede to the request, but he would entertain the application when the case was finally disposed of by the High Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball, Commissioner:—

RE JUNARDHUN PANDURANG AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. A Mawaree creditor opposed the application, which, however, was granted.

RE NATHOO VUSSONJEE.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, moved that the hearing be postponed for three months on the ground that his client was suffering from illness. The insolvent consented to the postponement on condition that the opposing creditor's witnesses should be present at the adjourned hearing. The Commissioner postponed the case for three months.

RE WASUDEO LUXMON.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. There was no appearance for the insolvent and the petition was dismissed.

RE FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, said affidavits had been filed by the opposing creditors, a plaintiff and a Marwaree, at the last moment, which left no time to insolvents to answer them, as they were in jail. But on looking at the affidavits, his Lordship would probably be of opinion that there was nothing in them to show that insolvents were not entitled to an interim order. Eventually the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day the following insolvents got their discharges:—Sittaram Jugonnath, Mirza Mahomed Saraf Ali, Thokar Purshotum Rughunath, Hajee Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Kadur Damjee, Shamjee Shamajee Kurulkar, Madhavrao Damatrao Mankar, Moonshee Mahomed Enuidin Shurff, Narayen Sonajee Chowan, Jamsetjee Manekjee Khory, Shabhai Rasool and others, and Pandu Wittoo.

A SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

CATHERINE SUSANAH KENNEDY *vs.* JOHN KENNEDY.

AT 4 p. m. on Tuesday, this suit was called on at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent for final disposal. Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee, with Mr. Ernest-Bowring, instructed by the acting Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the petitioner. The respondent was called, but did not answer to his name.

The Judge—Does he put in any answer?

Mr. Framjee—No formal answer has been put in.

The following issues were then settled:—1st, Whether the petitioner was married to the respondent on the 8th June 1874 as in the plaint alleged?

Mr. Framjee—The petitioner asks for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery and cruelty.

The Judge—But she is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Framjee—That does not matter; the Act applies to all British subjects

had stopped, as if under the same impression, began to work again; then Higgins followed suit, and they went on, his opponent having the best part of a length daylight to the good before he had rowed three consecutive strokes. Boyd sculled some 40 strokes a minute of the first reach. Higgins, in the rougher water, was doing 41, but fouling his knees every stroke, and exhibiting none of the swing which he had shown in his paddle up under the Surrey shore. For the first two hundred yards after he had really set to work, Higgins seemed to draw slightly upon Boyd; but soon after he had cleared Bishop's Creek, he obeyed his pilot, and began to work over to the Surrey shore for the sake of the shelter. Of course this for the time being lost him more ground, for he had to cross a width of some thirty yards of water in the teeth of a stiff gale before he could get into the more sheltered water that lay in Boyd's wake. By the time that they rounded the Point, Boyd was some three or four clear lengths away, and he had been able to slacken speed a trifle while his opponent was crossing. After this Higgins rowed much better for half a mile or more. The water was smoother, and as he got under the lee of the Surrey shore opposite Rose Bank, he drew upon Boyd a length or two, but the latter at this period was slightly slackening his stroke. A sharp squall of rain came on at this moment. Past the Soap Works, Boyd led a good three length clear. Higgins now began to steer badly, sheering out, and getting more into the wind. Off the Distillery, he came in again, as he should have done, but in another forty yards he went out once more as if he was rowing straight into the buttress of Hammersmith-bridge. Boyd shot the bridge in 3min. 41sec.; Higgins was 9sec. behind him. Just under the bridge, Higgins pulled his left and came straight, but his pilot cutter overran him at the moment, and delayed him a second or two. Boyd at once added another two or three lengths to his lead. Higgins now began to steer all over the places. With a wind on his right hand, the natural tendency of his boat would have been to run up with the wind, and to point to the Surrey shore. On the contrary, he kept steering out into mid-river, where the water was rough, and where he got his sculls nearly knocked out of his hands by the waves; then he would come in again, as if he was going to make for the shelter of the bushes. No sooner had he got within a score of yards of the bank, and began to reach smoother water than on he would yaw again and his difficulties would recommence. Boyd, in the meantime, kept a judicious course—out of the tide, but out of the wind and waves—close in under the Surrey shore and rapidly added to his lead. At Chiswick Church, he was some ten lengths away. Higgins at this point went into mid-stream, as if he was going to cross the river. The crossing would have been rather premature, but having begun to do it, he should have completed it. He, however, put his boat straight again in mid-stream and laboured against the full force of wind and waves. Boyd wisely kept under the shore till off the Bathing-place and then crossed the river sharp at right angles—a judicious manœuvre. A couple of tugs here steamed in front of him, and incommoded first him and then Higgins. The water here was the roughest of all. Higgins began to cross now, but at a slant instead of right angles, and at times literally did not move his boat against the waves. His cutter again overran his scull and delayed him; but the race was over. When at last Higgins reached the Middlesex shore, Boyd had got 200 yards ahead. He passed Barnes-bridge 32min.—1min. 4sec. ahead of Higgins—and finished at his leisure in 29min. by Benson's chronograph. It was hard to see where the race ended, for Boyd rowed past the ship before he stopped. There was, however, no winning post and the distance scarcely was short of the regulation course by some fifty yards at least. The time was given approximately to where Boyd finally ceased sculling.

After the race Blackman, and other Thames sculler, was matched to row against Boyd for £200 and the Championship, over the Tyne course. This match is to take place in not less than two months and within three. A match is also to be rowed between Blackman and Higgins.

THE ENGLISH BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

COOK VS. J. ROBERTS, JUNR.

We take from the *Sportsman* the following account of the match between W. Cook and J. Roberts, Junr., which was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, London, on the 28th of May:—"Any encounter in which the younger Roberts and Cook are the competitors never fails to excite an unusual amount of interest amongst both lovers of the cue and the general public. Six times previously have they met in opposition, and honours were till last night equally divided. The present match commanded more than usual attention from the surroundings which led Cook to claim the Championship in Roberts's absence in Australia. Immediately on his return, Roberts threw down the gauntlet to retrieve those laurels which he had lost without a battle, and this encounter was the result. By his departure for the Antipodes, John Roberts, Junr., forfeited the title of Champion, which on their last meeting he wrested from Cook, and consequently the latter rightfully assumed the distinction, necessitating young Roberts's issuing the challenge, and on this account extra excitement was imparted into the event. On the one hand it was very naturally pointed out that as Roberts won the previous time of asking there was reasonable ground for supposing he could do so again. On the other side, it was argued that Cook had been publicly displaying splendid form, and had since his defeat compiled the largest break ever achieved for money on a Championship table—viz., 156 in a match for money with Mosc, of Manchester—whilst Roberts has confined himself entirely to private practice. Even at Roberts's native stronghold in the north, a powerful contingent, after seeing the style in which Cook polished off their best man, began to waver in their allegiance to their hero, and to think that he would meet his match. In the south, the great personal popularity of Cook always commands him the good will of the majority, and his friends are invariably ready to back him when a match can be arranged. For some reason Roberts objected to any facilities being afforded the representatives of the Press, and the act of apparent discourtesy caused much confusion and needless annoyance to those who really do much as do the players themselves to foster and encourage a general love of billiards, and to whom is due the hearty support the game receives at the hands of the public. This may be an Australian notion which Roberts has imported, but it could have been well left behind.

"The room was filled to excess long before a commencement was made, and numbers were present anxious to gain admittance though the issue of tickets was so limited that it was impossible for the majority of the applicants to witness the play. Joseph Bennett was selected to officiate as referee, and Samuel Jonathan performed at the scoring board. At ten minutes past eight Cook won the string, and allowed his adversary to open the game. A miss each occurred, when Roberts followed on with the wrong ball, but as he failed to score, the mistake was of little consequence. By the aid of a few cannons and a losing hazard off the red, Cook ran up 17, in response to which Roberts scored 11. Then the latter put in a beautifully-played 41. The first stroke of this break was a most palpable foul as Roberts laid right over the red ball, but his opponent failed to put in a claim. The game now stood—Roberts 67, Cook 30. The latter scored 15, and Roberts 19, after which some doubt arose between the two men as to split cannon, which on application to the referee, was disallowed. After 17 from the Champion, Roberts ran up 24, and, receiving a miss, stood at 150 to 92. At the end of fifty-three minutes' play Roberts entered his third hundred, Cook at the time being 72 points in the rear. What luck there had been up to this juncture had certainly favoured Roberts, who was enabled to close the game with a double bank twice through the balls running flukily. Game—Roberts, 204, Cook 128. Cook now manipulated the balls in a masterly manner, recovering himself from difficult positions several instances with surprisingly fine cannons in break of 69. By the aid of another small contribution, after exactly an hour's play Cook reached 211 against 204. When the game was "215 all," there was loud applause; but matters underwent a sudden change when Cook, aided by 24 and 11, ran away with a good lead. Roberts could only credit himself with 13 before his adversary got 36, and at the termination of this run Cook stood at 298 to Roberts's 248. The latter here pulled out a well deserved 37, chiefly with nursery cannons; and Cook immediately afterwards went from 314 to 350 with a run of 36. Roberts next scored 31, but after this for a considerable time the play on either side was of a very indifferent character, Cook missing several comparatively easy cannons, while Roberts made a series of mis-cues. Game—Cook 372, Roberts 342. Two successive breaks of 28 and 18 now brought Roberts close up in the wake of his opponent, and, with a small addition, he arrived at 400 first, after one hour and forty minutes' play. Oxford Jonathan subsequently announced the scores as "413 all," but Roberts immediately after this ran up 36, a break chiefly composed of brilliant cannons, and Cook making no more than 19 in his next essay, Roberts credited himself with the second best break of the evening up to this juncture, viz. 52, which caused him to stand at 498 to Cook's 434. Roberts arrived at 500 first after 1 hour 55mins'. play, but 29 and 33 from Cook brought them again in close company. Cock was now unable to strike a ball for several innings, and during this time, Roberts contributed 35, supplementing it with the fine break of 71, which placed him in possession of a long lead. Cook at length arrived at 501, when the interval was announced, Roberts's score at this juncture being 621. The time occupied up to this period was 2 hours 13min.

"On resuming after the interval, Cook temporarily looked like reducing his leeway, but Roberts, who continued to play in capital form, gradually increased his lead, and by moderate breaks reached 714 to his opponent's 555. By means of a well-contributed 37 he got to 751, while Cook, who was playing with adverse luck, made no notable additions to his score. Nothing worthy of note occurred in the next few essays, Roberts gradually but surely adding to his advantage. Cook made no breaks worthy of mention, till he went from 686 to 736 in a well manipulated 45. Roberts got possession of the balls at 805, and by means of some magnificent shots, ran up a break of 119, making his total 925. The game then seemed virtually at an end. With the aid of 25, Cook drew up to 757, and finished by leaving his own ball over the right hand top pocket, when his rival—who had by that time reached 993—made it disappear, and went out amidst loud applause a winner by 223 points. The game lasted 3 hours 18min., exclusive of the interval.

"The betting at the commencement of the play was all in favour of Roberts, who was in splendid trim, and seems to have, if anything, improved during his Australasian trip. His execution was marked throughout by its precision and judgment of strength, and he also had the best of the luck during the greater part of the contest. Cook we have seen play much better; he missed comparatively easy strokes; but he was fighting an up-hill battle all through, and that, too, with much the worst of the luck.

"In accordance with the conditions of the Championship Shield, which provide that the three principal makers shall supply the table alternately, this game was played on a table manufactured by Messrs. Thurston and Co."

It may be interesting to note that negociations were pending for a match between F. Shorter and Stanley to play a 1000 game seven-an-an ordinary Burroughes and Watts' table for £100 or £200 within a month.

J. Roberts, Junr., was matched to play W. Timbrell, of Liverpool, on the 4th of June, a game of 1000 up, conceding 300 points, for £500.

THE UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING, 1877.

STEWARDS.

GORE OUSELEY, Esq., C. S.	CAPT. L. H. E. TUCKER.
COLONEL FOSTER, 1/12th Regt.	CAPT. SEYMOUR BARROW, 10th B. L.
COLONEL MANNING, 25th P. N. I.	CAPT. TAYLOR, XIth P. A. O. Hussars.
CAPT. W. A. ROBERTS, R. H. A.	P. K. L. BEAVER, Esq., R. H. A.
J. C. KINCHANT, Esq., XIth P. A. O. Hussars, Honorary Secretary.	

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Lilliputian Stakes." For all maiden Country bred Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. To close and name at 1 p. m. the day before the Race. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Paget Park Plate." For all Country breds. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrance 15th July, 20 Rs.; 1st September, 40 Rs.; 1st October, 100 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 500 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Derby Sweep Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses, which have never won a Steeple Chase of the value of Rs. 200 in any country previous to the 1st May, 1877. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs; Country breds 9 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 8 st. 7 lbs.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs. once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,500 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sirhind Derby." For all maiden Arabs. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Sirhind St. Leger." For all maiden Horses. Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 500 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Tom Thumb Plate." For all Arab and Country bred Ponies, 13 hds. 2in. and under. 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 10 lbs. in addition to other allowances. To close and name 19th October. Entrance 10 Rs. Added 200 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Oriental Plate." For all Arabs and Country breds Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 800 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Umballa Cup." A Steeple Chase. for all Horses 15 hds. and under. 15 hds. to carry 12 st. ½ 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs., once 5 lbs. twice 10 lbs.; three times or one of the value of 1,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra; Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." For all Horses. 14 hds. 2 in. to carry 7 st.; 2 lbs. added or allowed for every ½ in. over or under. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

5TH RACE.—"Visitors Plate." For all Galloways. 14 hds. and under; 14 hds. to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ in. under. Country breds allowed 5 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials to carry 3 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1877.

1ST RACE.—"The Whim Plate." A Handicap for all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under. Entrances on the 22nd. The Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. Added 300 Rs. Distance 5 furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"Valuation Selling Stakes." Horses entered to be sold for 500 Rs. to carry 9st. 7 lbs.; 5 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. more. Winner to be sold and any surplus over stated value to be divided between owner of 2nd Horse and Fund. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Annual Steeple Chase." For all Horses. English and Colonials to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Country breds 10 st. Arabs 9 st. Horses that never started previous to this Meeting allowed 4 lbs. Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 500 Rs. to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two such or one of the value of 1,000 Rs., 7 lbs. extra; of three such or one of value of 2,500 Rs., 14 lbs. extra. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 2,000 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sensation Handicap." For all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 600 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Autumn Cup." A Handicap for all Horses, Entrance on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. 23rd October. A Sweep of 50 Rs. for all accepting. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

1ST RACE.—"The Dwar Chase." For all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an in. under. Country breds allowed 7 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials 5 lbs. extra. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 100, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 on the 19th October. Added 300 Rs. Distance about 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Paget Park Plate." For all Country breds. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrance 15th July, 20 Rs.; 1st September, 40 Rs.; 1st October, 100 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 500 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Derby Sweep Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Horses, which have never won a Steeple Chase of the value of Rs. 200 in any country previous to the 1st May, 1877. English and Colonials 11 st. 7 lbs; Country breds 9 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 8 st. 7lbs.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value 200 Rs. once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,500 Rs. Distance about 3 miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Sirhind Derby." For all maiden Arabs. Calcutta Weight for age. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Sirhind St. Leger." For all maiden Horses. Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c., as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 500 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

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2ND RACE.—"The Oriental Plate." For all Arabs and Country breds Calcutta Weight for age and class. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 800 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

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4TH RACE.—"The Drawing Room Stakes." For all Horses. 14 hds. 2 in. to carry 7 st.; 2 lbs. added or allowed for every ½ in. over or under. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances &c. as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

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2ND RACE.—"Valuation Selling Stakes." Horses entered to be sold for 500 Rs. to carry 9st. 7 lbs.; 5 lbs. added for every 100 Rs. more. Winner to be sold and any surplus over stated value to be divided between owner of 2nd Horse and Fund. No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrances 1st September 20 Rs., 1st October 40 Rs., when the Race will close. Added 400 Rs. Distance ½ mile.

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4TH RACE.—"The Sensation Handicap." For all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. the 23rd. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 600 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

5TH RACE.—"The Autumn Cup." A Handicap for all Horses, Entrance on the 22nd. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances up to 1 p. m. 23rd October. A Sweep of 50 Rs. for all accepting. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance 1¼ miles.

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1ST RACE.—"The Dwar Chase." For all Ponies 13 hds. 2 in. and under, 13 hds. 2 in. to carry 12 st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an in. under. Country breds allowed 7 lbs. in addition to other allowances. Colonials 5 lbs. extra. A Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 100, once 5 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 10 on the 19th October. Added 300 Rs. Distance about 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"The Hunt Cup." A Steeple Chase for all Arabs, Country breds, and Galloways. Country breds 11 st. 7 lbs. Arabs 11 st., Galloways 10 st. 7 lbs. Winner of any Steeple Chase value Rs. 200, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 14 lbs. extra. The Winner of the Cob Chase to carry a special penalty of 7 lbs. extra. Entrances as for the Paget Park Plate. Added 600 Rs. Distance about 2½ miles.

3RD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate." A Handicap Steeple Chase for all Horses. Entrances on 24th. Handicap will be published by 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of Rs. 20 for all accepting. Four horses in separate interests to start or only 500 Rs. will be given. Added 1,000 Rs. Distance about 3½ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Stewards Cup." A Welter Handicap for all Horses. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m., and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m., the 25th. G. R. Professionals 5 lbs. extra. Sweep of Rs. 30 for all accepting. Added Rs. 600. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

5TH RACE.—"The Cesarewitch." A Handicap for all Arabs, Country breds and Galloways. Entrances on the 24th. Handicap will be published at 9 a. m. and acceptances in writing up to 1 p. m. the 25th. A Sweep of 30 Rs. for all accepting. Added 700 Rs. Distance 2 miles 2 furlongs and 28 yards.

RULES.

1.—The Flat Races will be run under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules and the Steeple Chases and Hurdle Races under the English Grand National Steeple Chase Rules excepting where otherwise provided.

The decision of the Local Stewards to be final except on questions of Racing Law which may be referred to the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

2.—No course or scale Fees, or enforced subscriptions at this Meeting.

3.—All Entrances and Acceptances to be made in writing and sent to the Honorary Secretary at the times appointed. All Penalties, Certificates, Allowances and Colours to be declared in writing at the time of entry and the amount of Entrances when less than Rs. 100 sent or the next higher rates will be charged. Any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.

4.—Penalties and allowances. Previous winners (Handicaps included) once 3 lbs. twice or of a race value Rs. 1,000, 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times or of a race value 2,000 Rs. 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed (except in Maiden races) 7 lbs. N. B. This Rule does not apply to Steeple Chases.

5.—All Maiden Horses landed in this country after the 1st October, 1876, allowed 4 lbs.

6.—Three to run on bona-fide separate interests to run or half the added money will be withheld. 20 per cent. of Added money will be given for a W. O.

7.—Horses without approved Certificate will be aged or measured whenever convenient.

8.—Any one making an objection to deposit Rs. 50 with the Honorary Secretary which will be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

9.—No alteration can be made in the Lottery Papers after they are drawn and closed. No division of a Horse under 5th allowed in the Books.

10.—An owner is allowed to claim 1 his horse in any Lottery. Lotteries will be held whenever convenient.

11.—5 per cent. will be deducted from the total amount each Lottery and Pari-Mutuel for the benefit of the Race Fund. A charge of Rs. 1 will be made for accounts to all who take tickets in Lotteries or Pari-Mutuel.

12.—No payments will be made to Winners until all the Losers have paid in full.

13.—Stand or Enclosure tickets:—Single Gentleman 10 Rs., Family ticket 16 Rs., to be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

14.—Comparing day at noon the 29th, Settling at noon the 30th of October, 1877.

15.—A portion of the Steeple Chase Course will be reserved for training purposes up to the day before the commencement of the meeting after which no Horse will be allowed to practice over the Steeple Chase Course.

Early application for Stables requested.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Races, and not to any one by name.

THE FULLER CASE.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—This important case requires serious consideration, careful scrutiny, and guarded expressions, and that which it requires it has received in your paper. I think my long Indian experience may make my remarks upon it of service at this time.

The independence of the Judges in India is strength to that Government. That Government thinks so, and desires to maintain their independence. Their independence may be assailed by more insidious and dangerous foes than the despotism of an Executive.

What, then, is meant by the independence of Judges? It is not a thing of genius. The first Chief Justice of the word we date it from 1683. But the greater number of judicial establishments in England since that day have enjoyed no similar tenure to that which our superior Judges then obtained of office, yet have they been all substantially, and perhaps equally, independent of the exercise by Government of any despotic, corrupt, or capricious exercise of power; and why? Simply because the Constitution then began to be a real thing, not a name; because Rationalism has established Constitutionalism, and Education Rationalism. I speak solely of lay subjects. Yet every Judge in England, no matter whether high or low, is subject alike to criticism, supervision, censure, even to removal. They are only not removed because they do not offend. The tribunals of Judges differ, but they all enjoy, for I count it a good thing for themselves, the like absence of immunity from interference with their errors and misconduct.

Practically, no Judge is removed by reason of his precarious tenure of office.

In India (for I shall confine my remarks to the place I know best) no Judge held office during his good behaviour by virtue of his tenure. Every one held office during his good behaviour, by virtue of his good conduct. No man feared arbitrary ejectment. Every Judge I knew there felt himself, and was practically, as independent as any Judge England. I never knew any where a better-intentioned Government. No colony of the Crown could boast as good a Government as that which India enjoyed under the East India Company, and the Government has since the transfer to the Crown, in my opinion, always marched with the times in the direction of progress, but of course, in a place so inimical to change, with a slower pace. Why, then, should we attribute an intention disclaimed; and why should we seek to exempt these officers from a supervision which can there be conducted in no other way, and which is necessary alike for their well doing and for that of the whole community? On the particular case I offer no remarks. It arises on the Indian Code, and depends upon its true spirit.

I beg to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant,
LAURENCE PEEL,
59, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL AND INDIAN JUDGES.

(Times.)

SIR JAMES STEPHEN has published a valuable letter on the question that has excited so much attention in India and is shortly to be submitted by Mr. Lowe to the House of Commons—the independence of the Indian Judges. Every one now knows that the Viceroy in Council issued a Minute last Summer expressing his dissatisfaction with the High Court at Allahabad for what virtually amounted to a refusal to review the punishment imposed on a Mr. Fuller by a Mr. Leeds, and that the High Court resented the publication of this Minute as an unjustifiable attack on their judicial independence, and appealed to the Secretay of State in Council for his judgment upon it. In answer to the appeal Lord Salisbury sent out two Despatches in March last, in which he practically approved the conduct of the Viceroy in Council in every particular. His approval was based, however, upon special grounds which did not raise the question of the relations between the Judicial and Executive authorities in India, and he might, therefore, have prudently declined to enter upon any speculative examination of this question. He did, however, enter upon it. The High Court had raised the question, and had invited his judgment, and so he thought proper to give it. They had appealed to Cæsar, and to Cæsar they must go. The result was a declaration by the Secretary of State that the Judges of India are not independent of the Executive authority, that, as they hold office at the pleasure of the Crown, which must be expressed through the Viceroy, it must be within the power of the Viceroy to admonish or condemn the conduct of those he may be the means, in extreme necessity, of removing. This is the doctrine which has excited vehement controversy in India, and it is in reference to it that Sir James Stephen writes. It need not be said that he speaks on the matter with double authority, derived from his position at home and his experience as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council; but it is possible that his service in the latter capacity unconsciously affects him with a bias against the Judicature and on the side of the Viceroy in Council. However this may be, he strongly supports Lord Salisbury's position, though on very different grounds. He justifies the power of correction and reproof by reference to the actual conditions of government and social relations in India. If the technical argument based on the construction of the Letters Patent of the Judges of the High Court be invalid to support the claim of the Viceroy in Council to interfere, Sir James would, apparently, be prepared to urge that the power of supervision and correction should be openly and directly given.

Lord Salisbury held that in the circumstances of the Fuller Case the question of the relations between the Viceroy in Council and the Judicature did not arise. The more is the pity the question was ever raised. Let us recall most briefly the facts. Mr. Fuller, provoked by the insubordination of his Native groom, struck him so that he fell. The man got up, ran across the road to an adjoining compound, where he fell down and soon died. It was discovered, by a *post mortem* examination, that he died from a rupture of the spleen, which might have been caused by the assault committed by his master. Assuming the connexion of cause and effect to be established, the effect produced was not intended by Mr. Fuller, nor can it be deemed the natural or probable consequence of his conduct. According to our law, however, he would have been guilty of manslaughter, because we fasten upon a man the responsibility of all the consequences which *de facto* arise from an act which was in itself unlawful. The Indian Penal Code, rationally limits the liability of a man to what he intends to do, and Mr. Fuller's offence had to be judged apart from its accidental sequel. Mr. Leeds, the magistrate before whom it came, tried him on a charge of "causing hurt," and condemned him to a fine of thirty rupees. The Government of India pointed out the case to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, who drew the attention of the High Court of Allahabad to it, and the Court reported that, though the sentence was perhaps inadequate, it did not seem to them specially open to objection, the Viceroy in Council thought otherwise, and, after reproving the Lieutenant-Governor and the High Court, punished Mr. Leeds by degradation. The High Court holds the reproof administered to it an interference with its judicial discretion. But Sir James Stephen argues, and as it appears to us with conclusive force, that the letter of the High Court to the Lieutenant-Governor was not a judical act, and the minute of the Viceroy was therefore not an interference with its judicial functions. If so, it was unnecessary to go on to discuss the abstract question of the right of the Viceroy in Council to censure publicly any judicial act of the High Courts of India. Sir James Stephen has, however, followed Lord Salisbury in pronouncing upon it, and, as we have said, he upholds the power on the ground that the political conditions of British India require its existence. He appeals to the well-known case of Warren Hastings's interference with the order of the Supreme Court at Calcutta and Sir John Malcolm's interference with the order of the Court at Bombay, and he cites the Fuller case itself as proof of the necessity of allowing a supervising power to the Executive. This last illustration may be put out of the question, it being the very point in dispute; and as to the interference of Hastings and of Malcolm with the Supreme Courts of their day, it may be remarked that it happened in circumstances altogether different from those of the present time.

The question in issue is not whether the High Courts of India should be above criticism. It may be conceded that it is not good for any power to be above criticism, but there is all the difference in the world between criticism by a power which can pass from criticism to deposition and the criticism which can be effective only in addressing the mind and conscience of those criticized. Our Judges at home perform their functions beneath the fiercest light of publicity, but not one of them is ever affected by any sense of insecurity of tenure. The criticism of a Viceroy upon an Indian Judge means something substantially different, and the very fact that a Viceroy can set in motion a deposing power makes his assumption of a critic's duties a matter of extreme delicacy. Even if we admit that, in default of other sources of criticism, the Executive Government in India must employ this function, there still remains the question—which Sir James Stephen has not approached—whether the Viceroy in Council should exercise, as he has assumed to do, the right of publicly censuring the High Court, or whether his intervention should not be restricted to private and confidential communications followed by a reference to the Secretary of State at home. The Judges of England are not subordinate to the Prime Minister, though the Prime Minister may on befitting occasion move and cause to be moved addresses in the two Houses to the Crown for their dismissal from office; and though a Prime Minister *ex hypothesi* enjoys the confidence of Parliament, we know very well that he would not rely on this confidence or on his own authority in taking so solemn a step. The Viceroy of India generally enjoys the confidence of the Secretary of State, but this is far from being always the case; and instead of making the High Court of India subordinate to the Viceroy in Council, the necessities of supervision would apparently be satisfied by the power of the Viceroy to invoke the authority of the Secretary of State. In these days of hourly telegraphic communication, there is no need of that irresponsible procedure in India which Hastings and Malcolm necessarily assumed.

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